



Witnessing a period of complex artistic unrest — which sometimes turned into violent extremism — painter Magdalena Radulescu (b. 1902, Rimnicu Vilcea) was not subdued by any trend. She had the chance to travel in Europe and America, which helped her better know the tendencies of graphic art after World War I. Therefore she had direct contact with fauvism and surrealism, primitivism and constructivism, but she adopted, from these movements only that which fitted her own personality. Because the real base of her art was Romanian folk art, the world of autochthonous mythology, tales, folk sources. Surpassing narrow academic traditionalism, the artist knew how to pave her own way, adopting a modern outlook and proposing an original style through which reality was essentially changed. It is a world of old folk tales, of country celebrations, of fairy tales with Princess

Charming and princesses, with heroes and outlaws, of „chleberi”, dances, legends and circus scenes, of Oriental scenes (she spent her childhood in Constantinople), of carnival, masks or dresses. In one word, a special universe, including her among the important Romanian painters of the 20th century. In fact, since her first exhibitions, at home or abroad, the critics discovered the wealth of this graphic creation, the painter's undeniable originality. An exegete like Jacques Lacombe wrote: „Magdalena Radulescu's whole work is inspired from Romanian folklore, considered not as an element of historical or decorative research, but as a repertoire of architectural forms. In her canvases there is an anecdotal or picturesque element, only a sort of return to the wonderful, basic harmonies.”

VLADIMIR UDRESCU



In our photos, reproductions of Magdalena Radulescu's paintings: „Portrait” (Margareta Siercio), „Gloameti's Portrait”, „Magician Calau Boarers” (top), „Girl's Head”, „Gama with Diabolo” (right), „Dance”, „Bianca” (bottom), „The Fairy Tale Princess” (Self-Portrait), „Maieroli” (bottom).



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INVESTMENT AS PART OF THE POLICY OF BALANCED TERRITORIAL DEVELOPMENT

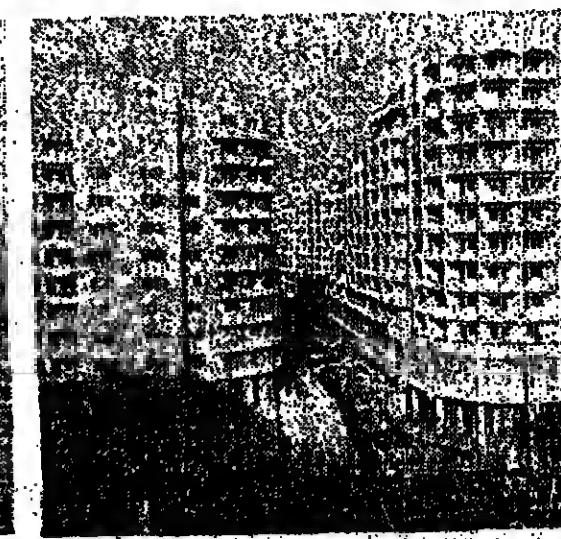
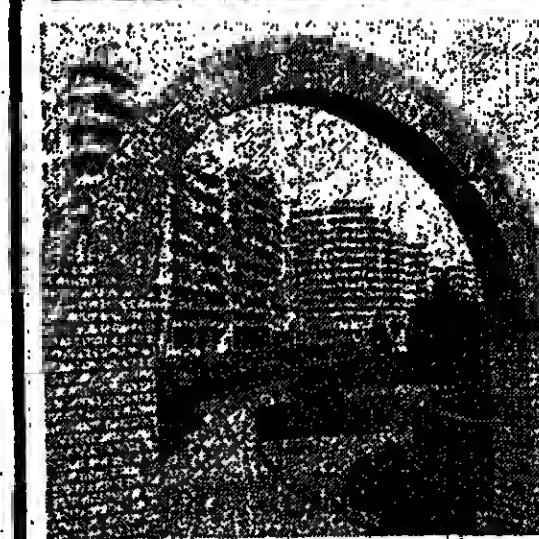
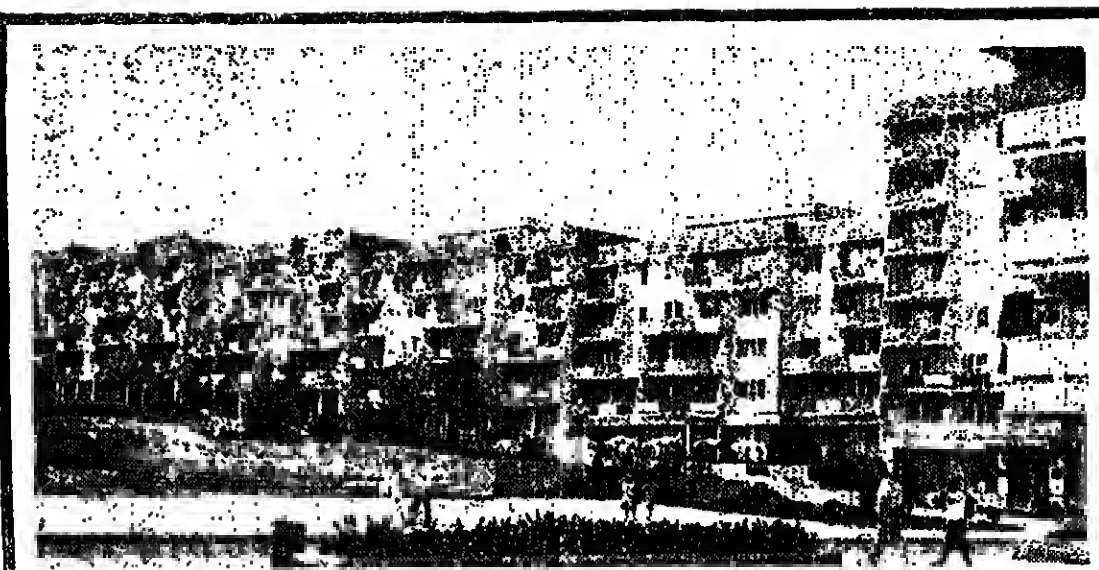
The decisive economic lever in the implementation of the policy of harmonious distribution of the production forces over the territory, systematically applied in Romania especially after the Ninth Congress of the Romanian Communist Party (1965), is the controlled investment effort. During the 1966-1985 period, more than 3,000 billion lei were invested in the national economy. It is significant to mention that from an annual average of 24 billion lei, recorded at the end of the 1950-1965 interval, investment in the national economy increased to an annual average of 150 billion lei in the next two decades; more than 80 per cent of the existing fixed assets having been produced in this interval.

The investments were primarily directed towards the less developed counties, among the 13 counties which registered a development rate higher than the all-country average in the 1966-1985 period, 15 had a lower economic potential. While the investment volume in the national economy as a whole grew 1.5 times in the 1966-1985 period, investments in such counties as Satu Mare, Vaslui, Tulcea, Giurgiu, Dâmbovitza, Sălaj, Mehedinti, Gorj, Vitea, Covasna, Mureș and Cluj grew between 1.1 and 1.2 times.

More than half of the total investments went in the industry, whose share differed from one county to another. In the last 23 years, some 180 new industrial areas have been built in Romania, while the existing ones have been developed. In the 1966-1985 interval, the industrial output of this country increased 5.4 times, at an average annual rate of 9.5 per cent. The structure of this growth is significant for the policy of balanced development of the economy by territorial units: a number of counties with a lesser industrial potential recorded considerably larger growths: 10-23 times in Argeș, Mureș-Năsăud, Buzău, Galați, Iași, Giurgiu, Tulcea, Vaslui counties; 7.5-9.9 times in Botoșani, Cluj, Covasna, Dâmbovitza, Dolj, Gorj, Iași, Mehedinti, Mureș, Timișoara and Vrancea counties. The share of the above mentioned counties in the country's industrial production grew from 30.8 per cent in 1965 to 34.3 per cent in 1985. As regards the volume of per capita economic activity, the number of counties with achievements up to 80,000 lei decreased from 41 in 1965 to two in 1985, 39 counties surpassing this level at present.

At the same time with the growth of the share of industry in the economy of each county, the structure, as branches, of the industrial output has improved through the priority development of branches and sub-branches including technical progress. In 1985, metallurgy, the machine building and chemical industries held a share of over 50 per cent in the industrial production of 18 counties, compared to just five counties in 1965. The share of Argeș, Buzău, Dolj, Iași, Mureș-Năsăud, Botoșani, Buzău, Covasna, Dâmbovitza, Galați, Giurgiu, Dolj, Iași, Mehedinti, Mureș, Tulcea and Vitea counties in the chemical industry production reached 31 per cent in 1985 compared to 10.5 per cent in 1965.

This investment policy, outlining a real policy of economic growth produced multiple social consequences. Mention should be made, in this respect that over 1985-1988 more than 3.4 million new jobs have been created. The share of the population working in industry and in the other non-agricultural branches has grown from 43.5 per cent in 1965 to 72 per cent at present, while the country's urbanization degree has increased from 48.5 per cent in 1965 to 72 per cent.



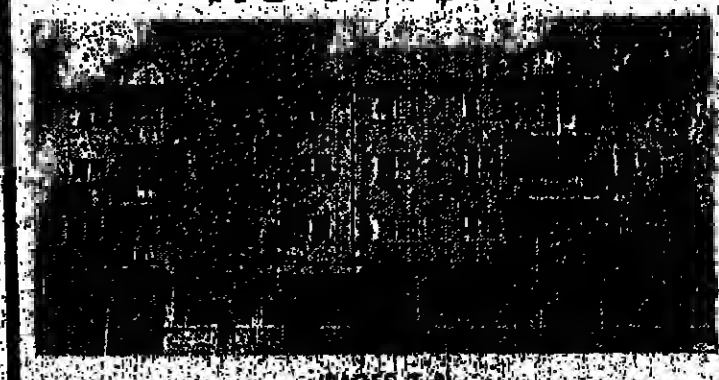
APPEAL

ADDRESSED BY THE PARTICIPANTS IN THE THIRD NATIONAL CONGRESS OF CHEMISTRY IN ROMANIA TO CHEMISTS AND SCIENTISTS ALL OVER THE WORLD
(PAGE 2)

THE „GEORGE ENESCU” INTERNATIONAL FESTIVAL MUSICOLOGY AT THE FESTIVAL
(PAGE 10)

THE GAMES OF THE 24TH OLYMPIAD
(PAGE 12)

CORUND — A COMMUNE IN THE EASTERN TRANSYLVANIAN PLATEAU
A VILLAGE PREPARES ITS FUTURE



(PAGES 7-9)

THE GIANTS' WORLD

Inside a hole which seems to have been made by a tolling meteorite, with a diameter of one kilometer and a depth of a few scores of metres works a complicated metallic construction, a somewhat vague replica of a gigantic crane. A 150-m-long and 40-m-high mechanical monster solidly relies on huge caterpillars. It is a 1,400-t-heavy rotor excavator enjoying its job at the Timone II open-cut of the Rovinari Mining Enterprise based in the coalfield of Gorj. The Timone II sector has two gigantic excavators: one of 1,400 t (driven by Constantin Căldăraru) and the other of 1,300 t (driven by Gheorghe Bobel). In his area there is also the longest conveyor belt of the enterprise — over six kilometres — which reaches even the Timone I open-cut.)

this week's reportage

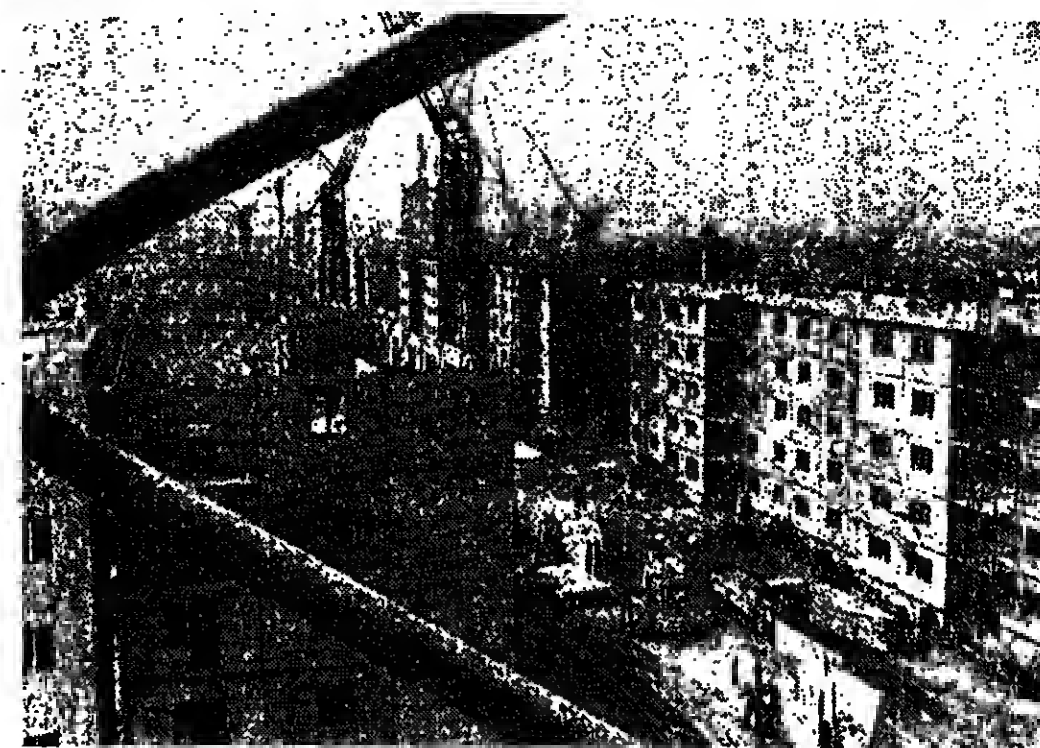
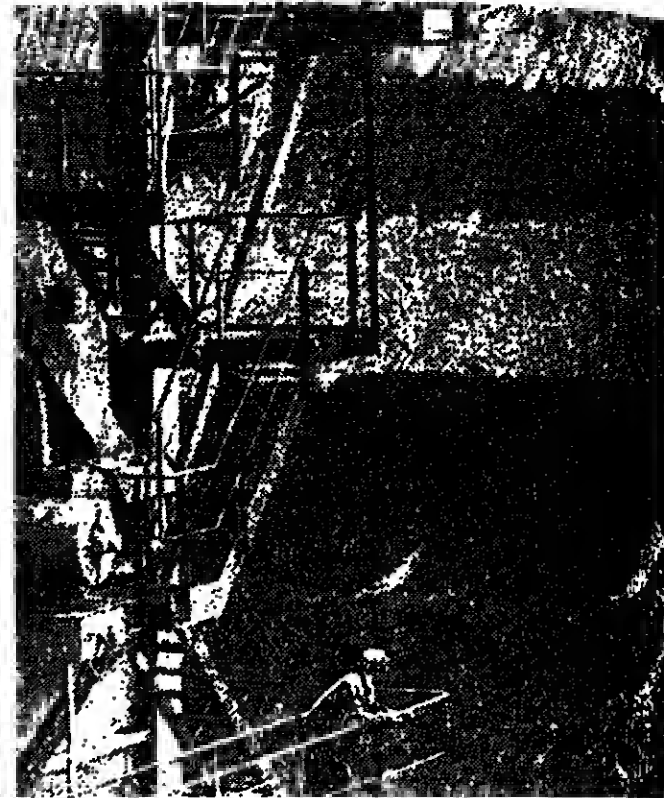
Piloted from the control cage by a chief-mechanic and guided from the front by solely by another supervising highwall worker whenever the angle of visibility decreases, the 34-m-long excavating arm rises and lowers, oscillates horizontally, advances, withdraws, with slow but steady moves, quite flexible in spite of its gigantic size, placing the excavating device — the bucket wheel — depending on the structure of the deposit.

a confrontation with the unknown. Besides it, one raises new and difficult questions which can hardly be coped with by routine operations.

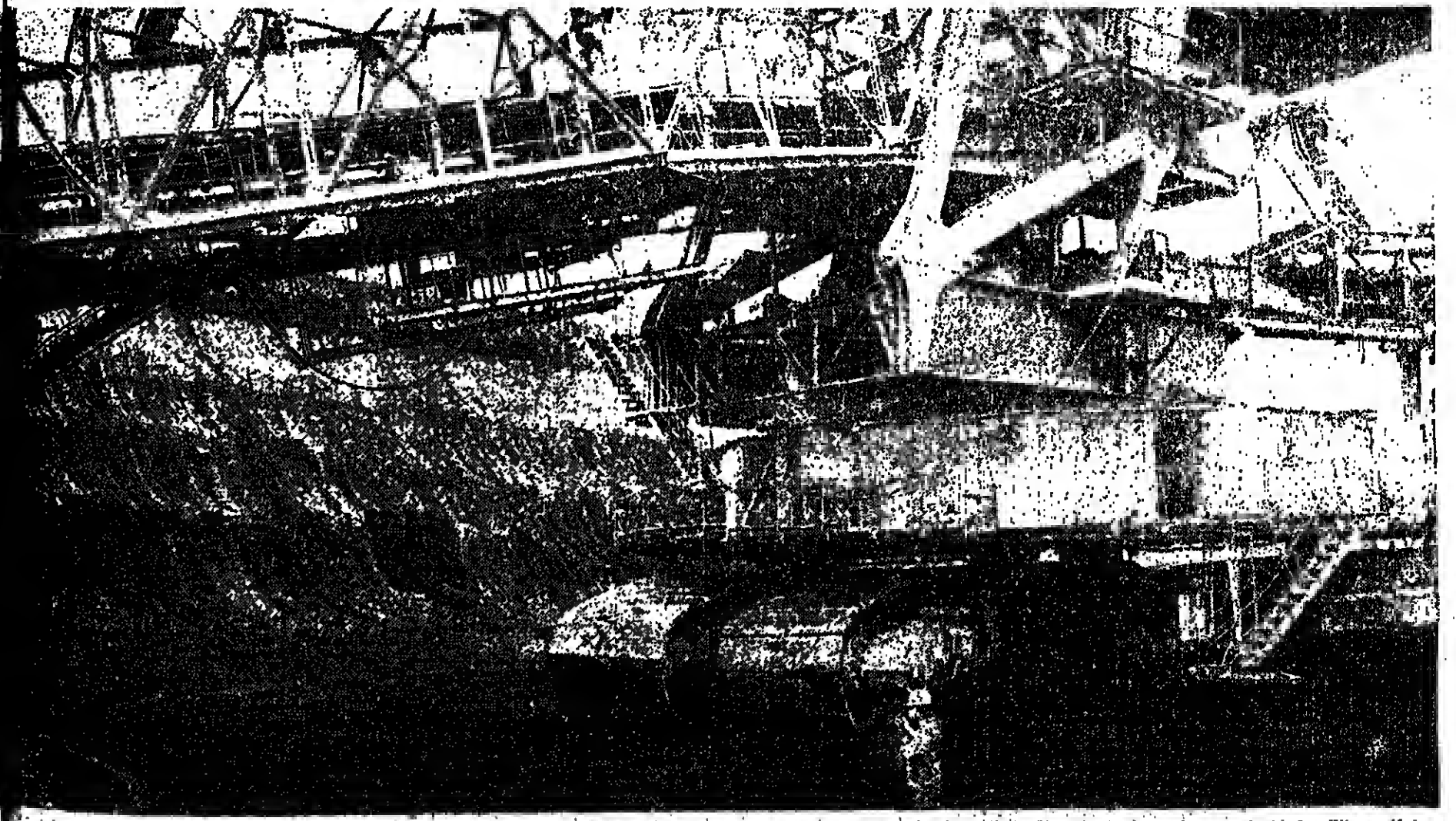
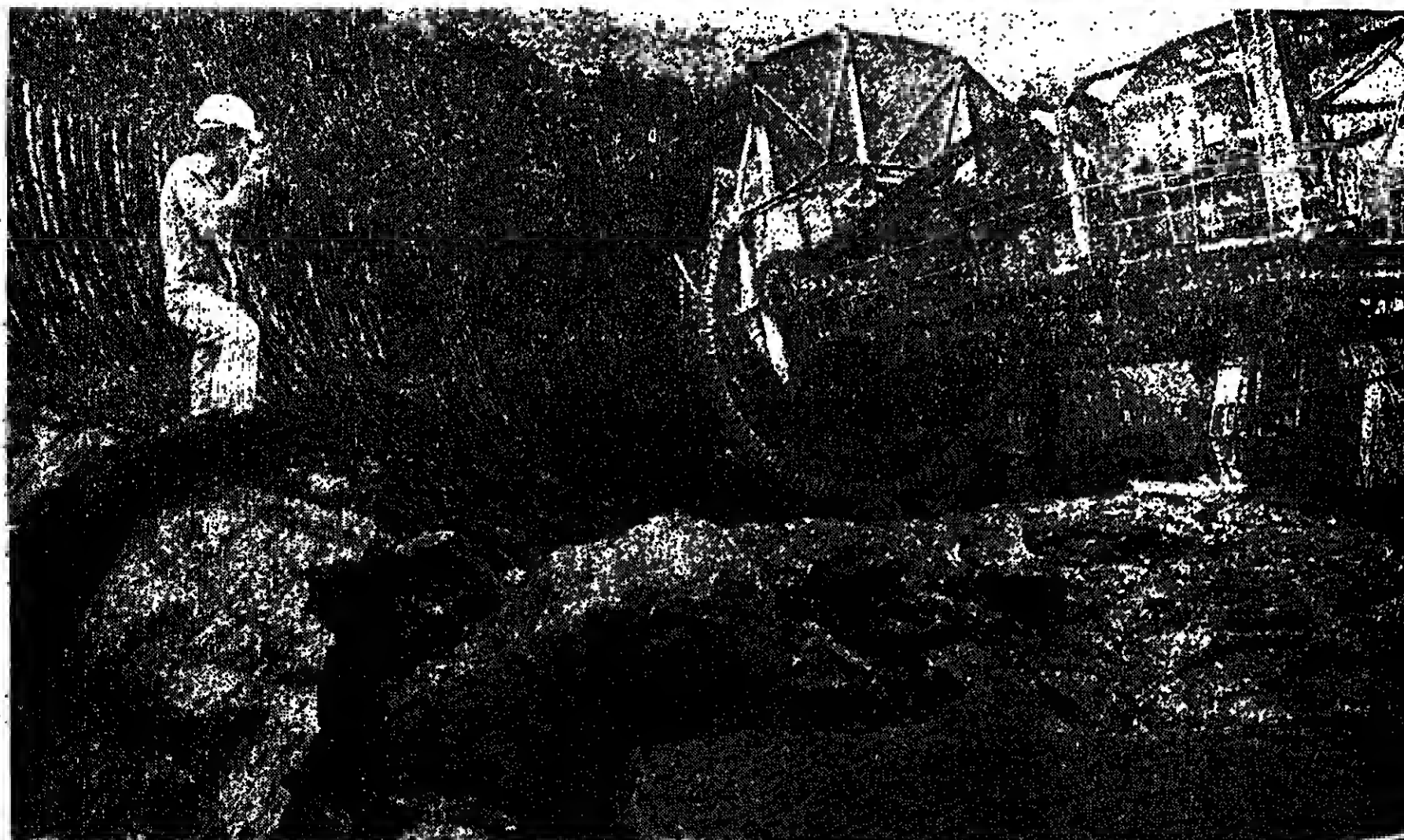
The earth is full of surprises at every step. You cannot simply foresee what is inside. Anytime you may find yourself under the excavator's "sniffer" with an alien piece of material that can cause a lot of damage. Landslides can overturn the excavator. Strong ground water jets may gush out. One second of absent-mindedness and the rotor may get stuck and the rubber hand come to shreds. One second costs 100,000 lei. The team of the excavator, made up of two mechanics, an electrician, a locksmith and two supervisors are permanently on the watch.

Open-cut mining becomes even more difficult under the sodden spring and autumn rainfalls and the winter frost. At very low temperatures the machines can collapse and the rubber conveyor can break into pieces.

The extraction of lignite to an open-cut is a heroic confrontation with nature, leading to extraordinary performances. Records are something quite usual in the open-cuts of Gorj. However, they are possible only through a perfect organization of work and technological dis-



A new town — Moir — has appeared and is growing nearby the large open-cuts. It is a town growing like mushrooms with all modern comforts and facilities.



A ROOFLESS PLANT

The buckets cut and pull out continuously large pieces of coal from the abiding black layer. Tons after tons of lignite are taken over by the conveyor belt of the excavator and then carried off along several kilo-

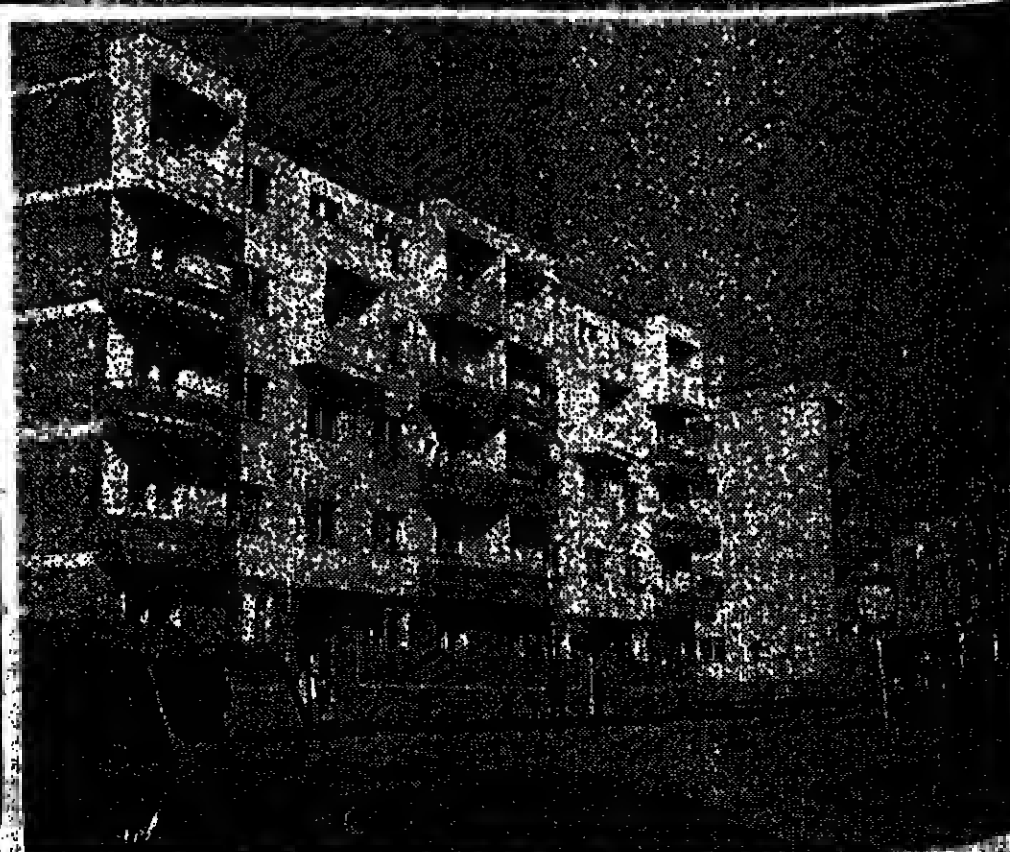
metres in an endless march, along the conveyor highway crossing boundless fields, heading for the deposits of the thermo-power plant at Rovinari. Every bite of the excavator's buckets into the coal layer is

ROVINARI

The mining enterprise of Rovinari, sited in the heart of Gorj county, south-west of the Rovinari industrial-agrarian centre, is the largest of its kind in Romania. It stretches over 35 sq.km, accounting for four open-cuts — two to the west and two to the east of Jiu river: Timone I, Gicla, Timone II and Rovinari-Est. It ensures 22 per cent of the national output of coal and approximately 50 per cent of the whole production of the mining works of Rovinari and at the same time it is one of the main lignite suppliers of the great thermo-power plants in the area: Rovinari and Turceni.

The mining enterprise of Rovinari is the oldest open-cut unit. It was set up in March 1950. In 1957 the first imported excavator started to work at the Gicla open-cut (now closed), thus marking the beginning of the exploitation of coal with large-capacity complex equipment. Since then the enterprise has assimilated all mining equipment parts for open-cut mining.

Presently, the enterprise has modern technology means worth over 10 million lei covering 30 km of conveyor belt and 100 km of conveyor belt. The working personnel amounts for 3,500 people.



signs. Even if the equipment and the scattered over several square kilometres are not sheltered by an industrial hall and all round them there is nothing but the earth, coal and the sky, a coalfield is still a plant. A plant without a roof operating irreproachably in spite of bad weather, either in the heat of summer or in the icy frost of winter.

The excavator — the heart of the open-cut — pulsates fuel incessantly through its vital veins — the conveyor belts — to thermo-power plants. Work goes on round the clock in three shifts. Even at -15°C.

Special electric and technical assistance outposts are constantly at the alert. A radio call and they move in. Worn-out or damaged parts are promptly replaced. Operative technical solutions are adopted on the spot. In order to keep the plant working at full capacity without interruption, various technical solutions equipped with complex rubber belts in a record time, even in apparently impossible conditions — under rain, snow or frost.

Almost all the machine tools have been improved, modernized, repaired, and their working capacity and narrow damage areas when they have to be aligned.

Reserves are

SKILLED HANDS

stacked long before winter by removing the earth layer hiding the coal deposit. In winter, the clay which covers lignite gets glued to the equipment and sticks in the conveyor belts.

Bucket-wheel excavators and the other machine-tools used in the open-cut are highly complex, exacting and... costly. (A excavator is worth a few hundred million lei). Their handling, repairing and maintaining demands high professional training for expert hands.

The mechanics operating the gigantic excavators possess solid knowledge of technology, mechanics, electronics, physics, hydraulics and even geology. In fact the open-cut miners are mechanics, electricians, dry heat curers and locksmiths. Many of them specialize in two jobs.

The miner proper, the classic type who makes his way into the coal layer with his arms and an archaic tool does no longer exist. Rovinari has highly trained workers who improve their knowledge and skills permanently. The level of exigency is continuously higher. Of the 70 gigantic bucket-wheel excavators which work

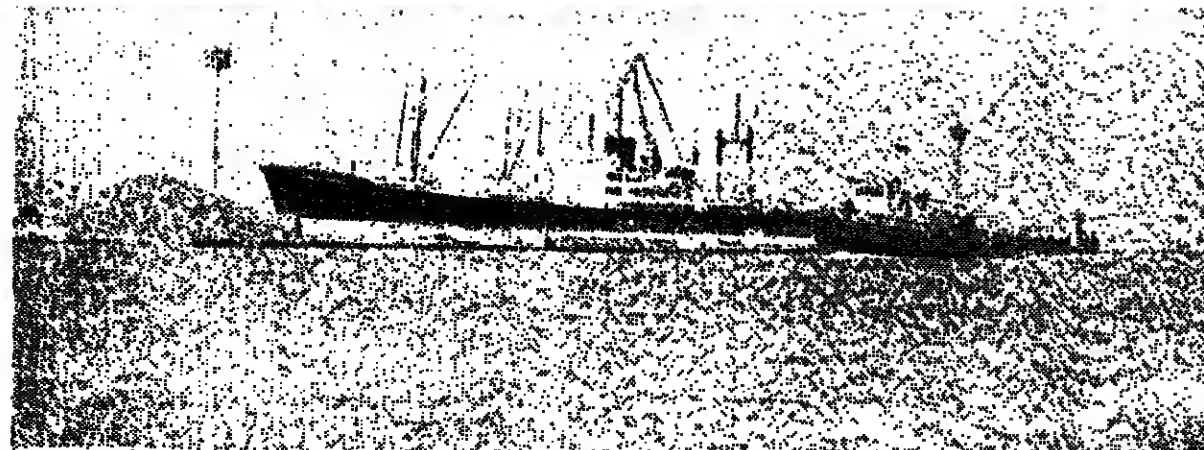
presently in Romania, 20 belong to Rovinari, the enterprise of which boasts the richest experience in their exploitation. A few years ago the Rovinari specialists launched the idea of a national championship of bucket-wheel excavators. Six of Rovinari's excavators hold the first six places in the competition. The factors ensuring their priority include a better efficiency in using excavators, a larger capacity distributed on working hours and, naturally, an impressive volume of mining mass and coal excavated. The names at the championships are: Constantin Căldăraru, Gheorghe Bobel, Alexandru Măru, Gheorghe Aramă, Gheorghe Lădaru, Grigore Coșan, chief mechanics and team leaders working on the gigantic excavators of the Rovinari-based mining enterprise. They are called "the Rovinari millionaires. With their machines and their teams of skilled men they

have extracted millions of tons of coal along the years. They are elite workers of the enterprise. Director Nicolae Borcea calls them the "men of the future". Their results, higher efficiency and record outputs will have to become the average output of each and every machine tool in a few years. They prove that modern technology offers many possibilities which should be discovered and exploited.

Pages written by
MIRCEA ROSCA
Photo by M. ALEXE,
L. TUDOSE,
B. DIOGHESANU

A series of new, efficient solutions have been introduced in the units of the Moiru mining works.

The Timone II tested face supports for the supporting, cutting and conveying system. The latter will operate on a new type of a Romanian-made mechanical aggregate for the exploitation of the beds. The new type of face supports will also be used in the exploitation of the beds. The new type of face supports will also be used in the exploitation of the beds. The new type of face supports will also be used in the exploitation of the beds.



ULTRASOUNDS AND DEPTH

While sailing, diver- and seining ships may sometimes meet with a number of physical conditions that affect their pilotage to a certain extent. The shallowness of some waters, the irregular bottoms of some other bays, sea areas or harbours are only a few of them. How can the navigating staff detect and avoid them?

A technical solution has been offered by the experts at the Bucharest Institute of Transport Research and Technological Design. They have designed and produced the ADA-80 complex equipment — an ultrasound sounder for sea- and river-going ships. It helps measure the depths of inland wa-

tors and shallow seas, the aircraft values being recorded and digitally displayed on a microcassette paper. When depth exceeds normal traffic, according to the ship's usage and type, the apparatus signals the respective discrepancy through a warning system.

By using the ADA-80 sonar, a reliable, small-size, lightweight apparatus, one can obtain false topographic maps of certain underwater reefs, which, among other things, increases the safety of navigation on rivers and seas for ships of various types and tonnages. (Top and right photos).

AUTOMATED DISPATCHER

Romanian computer technology is ever faster penetrating into the railway sector. An eloquent example to this effect is the dispatch equipment meant for controlling train traffic. It was especially conceived for an extremely busy railway line, the mainline 800 which links Bucharest to Constanta.

The dispatcher devised by a group of researchers at the railway automation department of the INCETRANS Institute, led by engineer

Gheorghe Barbu, was offered to the railway sector.

Contributing equipment to this automated complex was the Computer Factory, the Factory of Automated Elements, the Factory of Peripheral Elements in Bucharest, the Factory of Industrial Electronics and Automation in Cluj-Napoca and the Industrial Production Department in Iralava.

The suppliers of artificial intelligence are the specialists at the Bucharest Institute of Transport Research



The eighth Latin Congress of Rheumatism was held in Bucharest between September 21-25, organized by the Union of Medical Sciences Societies of Latin countries and under the aegis of the International League Against Rheumatism.

The meeting, with 300 participants (universally professors, heads of clinics, specialist physicians, researchers of the Methodological Centre of Rheumatism in Romania, biologists, hematologists, chemists, pharmacists, engineers) of whom 50 from abroad (Belgium, France, Italy, Portugal, Spain, Canada) included seven specialized sections focusing on the following themes (illustrated by some 200 papers accompanied by slides and film projections): progress in the field of para-ortho exploration; seronegative polyarthritis; new data on rheumatologic medication; new data on rheumatism recovery and surgery; vari-

The works of the congress allowed a rich exchange of experience among the participants, illustrating at the same time the interdisciplinary character of this branch of medicine.

The meeting included a specialty drug exhibition in which enterprises and firms of Romania, Czechoslovakia, Switzerland and Hungary participated.

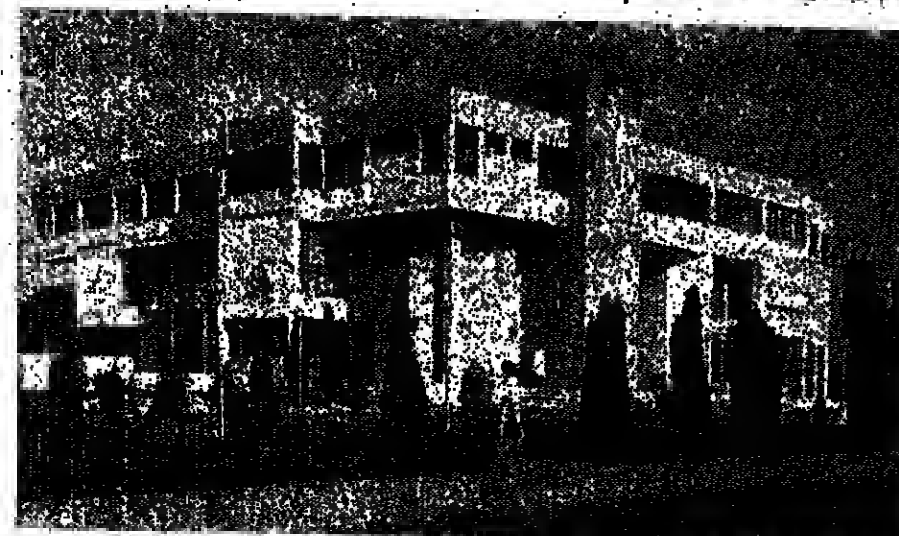
A. SCHUCHNER ■

TECHNOSCIENTIFIC CIRCLES

At the Youth's Centre of Culture and Creativity in Drobeta-Turnu Severin, Mehedinți county (photo right), the technoscience circles have also resumed their activity.

Young people in the town's enterprises and institutions thus have the opportunity to develop their hobbies such as electronics, ecology, filmmaking or photography.

Let us also add that, at the request of the young investors, a library of patents has been set up within the same establishment.



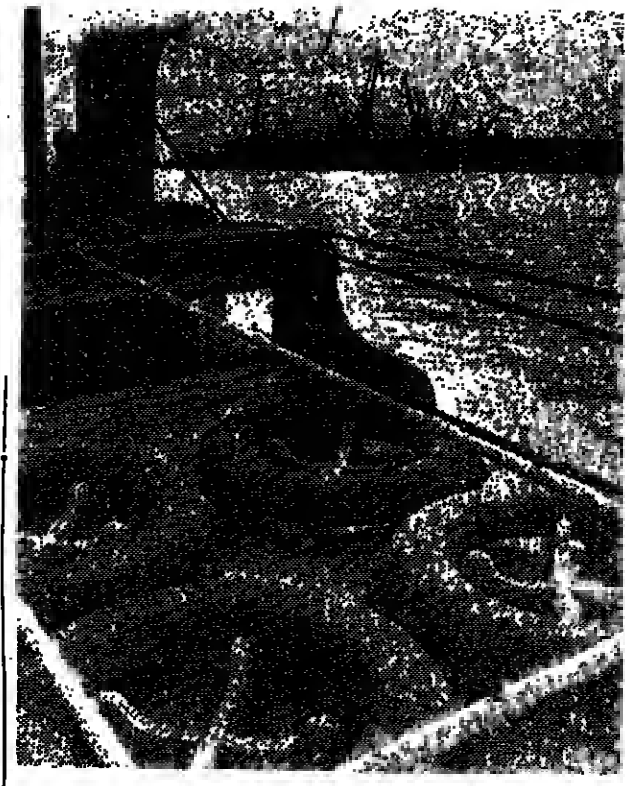
INFOTEC '88

The seventh national colloquium INFOTEC '88 has come to an end. This is the most important annual event in the area of information and computer technology in Romania.

The debates brought together a few hundred specialists working in design and industrial units in the field, and offered a representative picture of the development level of these high technologies, of the existing scientific and technical creative potential and the ever more valuable possibilities of international collaboration.

A NEW LINE OF LATHES

The Mechanical Engineering of Romania started to manufacture a new family of automatically controlled lathes. Unlike the previous models, these lathes, besides being able to perform turning, operations of cutting, boring and polishing. The new line of lathes is equipped with a large capacity tool storage room, a device for the automatic regulation of the feed rate, and a device for the automatic regulation of the cutting speed. The lathes are also equipped with a device for the automatic regulation of the cutting speed. The lathes are also equipped with a device for the automatic regulation of the cutting speed.



EDUCATION — RELATED RESEARCHES

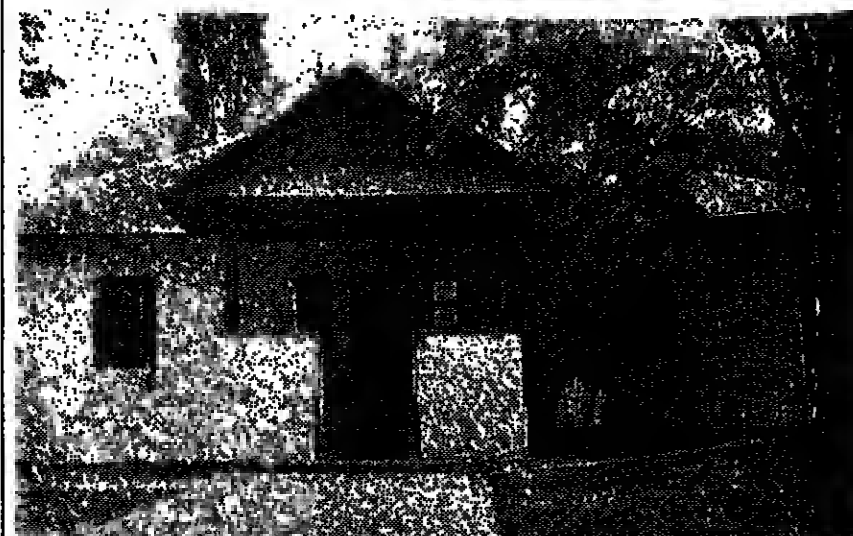
Over September 1983 — July 1989, the Central Pedagogy Library in Bucharest has undertaken to organize at its headquarters exhibitions, debates and round tables on "Education and Instruction-Related Researches" accompanied by thematic exhibitions of Romanian and foreign books.

M. CONSTANTINESCU ■

A SWEET FACTORY

A new sugar factory was put into operation in Lerbina commune (Bistrita-Nasaud county). As Vasile Moldovan, the mill's director told us, there are several economic reasons at the base of locating the factory in this commune: the sugar beet is a processing product, especially of 1,000 tons sugar beet daily, was built of the square of an area where large quantities of sugar beet are cultivated. Secondly, by-products are used as animal fodder. Locals have a zootechnical sector with over 1,000 cattle.

The new sugar factory is built and equipped with Romanian installations manufactured by specialized enterprises in Sibiu, Ploesti, Buzau and Bucharest.



EMINESCU IN SCHOOLS

The Society of Philological Sciences in Romania organized in 1981 a special course devoted to the great national poet Mihai Eminescu from whom we shall mark 100 years in 1989.

Romanian language and literature teachers of the country attended seminars headed by the best teachers from the last 10 years in Romania and abroad. Also, the attendees benefited from dealing with various aspects of Eminescu's work, and European horizons. Eminescu's universal poet. Eminescu in the contemporary world. Eminescu's significance and his role in the development of the Romanian language. The programme was rounded off with a visit to places related to the poet's life.

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CORUND — A COMMUNE IN THE EASTERN TRANSYLVANIAN PLATEAU



A VILLAGE PREPARES ITS FUTURE

The soil encircling the villages are restless, with fast slopes, like a ski run. In fact, out of 11,000 ha covered by the commune, only 2,000 ha — less than a fifth — accounts for arable land. As for the rest — pastures, hayfields and forests. Annual breeding holds the largest share of the farm production both in private farms and in the cooperative farm. People grow cattle, pigs and sheep.

There was a time when the main concern of this as well as of other villages was depopulation. A massive migration to the city. The question had been raised even earlier by studies made before the war by a Bucharest-based school of sociology. In the 1960s the number of inhabitants had dropped quite alarmingly, and the birth rate fell, too, dizzily.

Only two decades have passed since then and the economic and social life of the village has regained its vigour. The explanation is quite natural. More babies are born because the village has more young married couples and because the economic power of the village has changed for the better.

A recent study made by a multidisciplinary team of the county people's council shows that the labour force employed in agriculture rises to 1,031 people, 492 of whom work with

values, ennobling them a necessity in the people's daily life. Obviously, it is also a matter of living standards.

The people of Corund, traditional preservers of the craft of shaping clay vessels, have gradually adapted themselves to modern technologies. The foot-driven wheel was replaced by a mechanical one, the breaking and tempering of clay is done with the help of an electric motor, a gas injection device was attached to the old oven. The art of drawing perfectly harmonized ornaments with discipline and sobriety has remained a secret able to be deciphered only by man's hands.

Today Corund has more than 700 houses. Some of them work in their own shops, while others at a village cooperative unit. There is even a small factory,

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- 1 Located on a restless plateau, the village of Corund has expanded in all directions, along the river valleys. However, of late people have built their houses along the national highway which has become a real axis of the commune.
- 2 The dispensary — one of the latest constructions of the village. Placed in the centre of a large park, the building houses not only treatment and consulting rooms, but also a room for the families of two of the village's doctors, Doctor Fecso, Heghici, and Doctor Fecso, Heghici.
- 3 The bread for all the inhabitants of the village is prepared by the bakery of the cooperative farm. An always neat and beautifully baked loaf of bread.
- 4 Doctor Paul Angelescu, a specialist in the field of internal medicine, is very pleased with the conditions offered by his room in Corund.



the cooperative firm. Non-agricultural professions are carried out by 1,034 people, of whom only 220 use the village service to reach the large industrial units of Odorheasa.

Quite noticeable in the pattern of an ancient occupation over the last two decades is pottery. The art of pottery, the beauty and originality of the decorated vessels had long been the village's well-deserved fame. But their craft was to be almost a relic of the past, a relic of the past, a relic of the past.

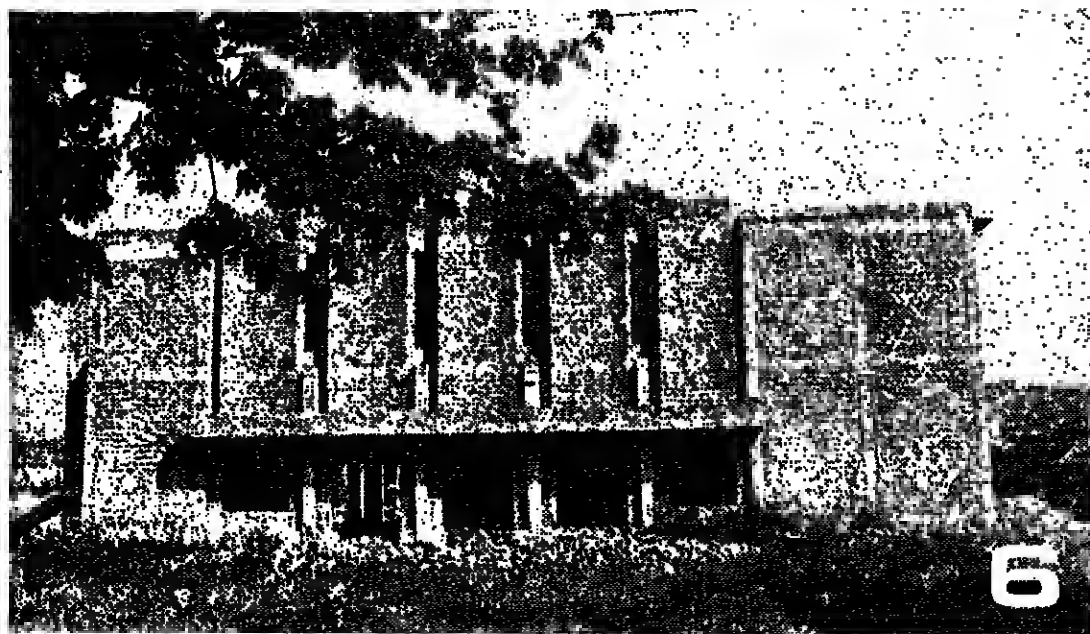
Actually a nucleus of the Odorheasa enterprise which turns out ceramic objects.

However, let us not confine the commune of Corund to the pottery workshops. From the village study, we mention the village's social establishments: a club, with a room seating 400; a dispensary with two physicians, a stomatologist and a dentist; a drug store, school of eight and ten grades with 110 pupils; and a kindergarten founded in 1938 — three kindergartens, a school, built with 100 beds; a department store, a hotel, a post office, etc. Twenty years ago there were less than a dozen of these buildings.

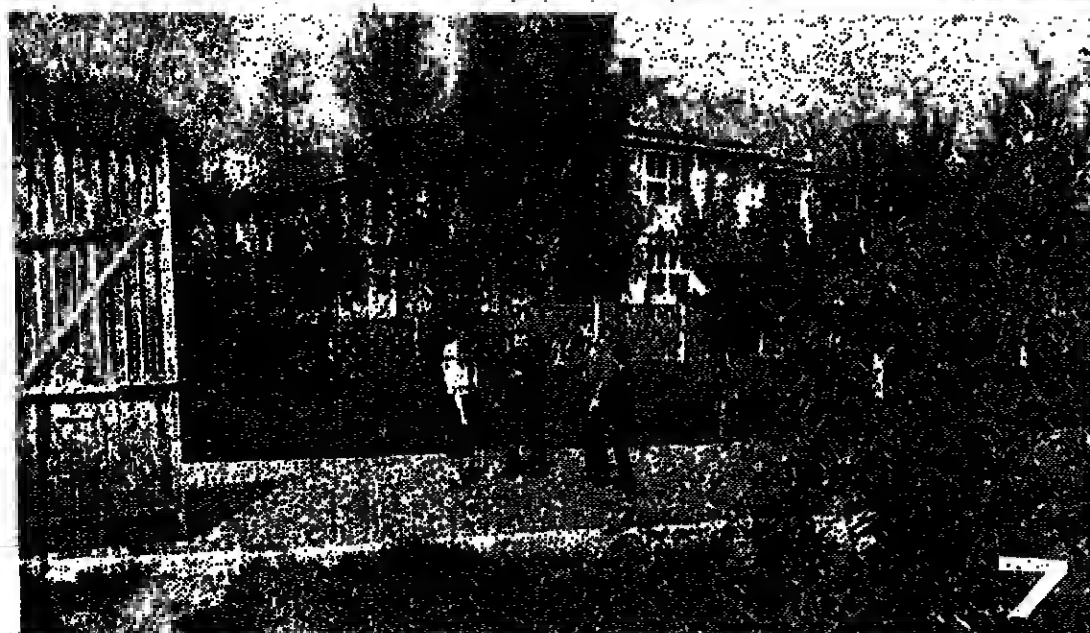
(cont. on p. 8)



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6



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(cont. from p. 7)

In the majority's meeting room there is the locality's scale model, which has the ambition of giving shape not only to the commune's present but also future aspect, on realistic even scientific bases. Because Corund commune, even though it does not intend to surpass its rural condition and does not aspire after becoming a town, it is nevertheless in an accelerated modernization process. A process which can be seen by whoever comes here. You do not need the explanations of a guide to understand the changes that have taken place in the people's lives, in their way of living, thinking, working.

The houses are the first and most eloquent evidence of the progress made by the village's people toward the superior standards of modern life. Hundreds and hundreds of new houses. A single block of flats was built three years ago. Another one of 18 apartments will be raised next year. The new houses are arranged in a regular grid, with upper and lower floors. Big, solid houses with many rooms, de-

signed according to modern aesthetic and functional criteria. Expensive houses that cost a lot and are the indicator of the inhabitants' living standard. Houses also show that it wasn't always the same. Here and there you can see an old, simple house made of wood. And I do not refer to houses belonging to poorer people but those of people like the former miller, one of the wealthy people. The house and the mill, are modest, small, compared to houses built by the neighbours lately. György Imre for example, a technician at the consumer cooperative is not yet 35 years old, has two children and raised a house with eleven rooms on two floors. Nagy János and his wife Magdolna also have a new house with ground and upper floor. Both houses are not the biggest in the village. Because, here are big families, where parents and children or several brothers built a single house as large as a school.

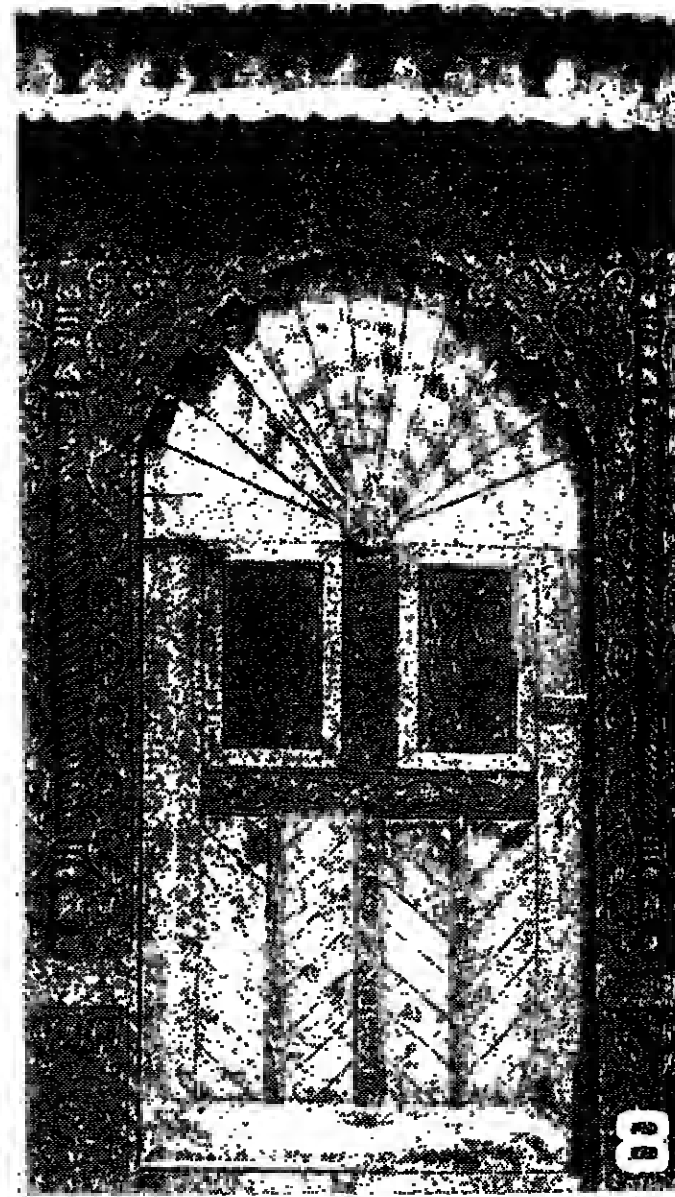
In fact, the same multi-lapillary stands on the commune's social, economic and cultural life, quoted by the village's living area of 1,751 families. Considered from

5 In the village there is only one construction of the "block of flats" type, with 12 apartments. It was raised especially for the experts working in Corund.

6 Corund village has a house of culture built in the 1930s. Now a new, larger building is in the works.

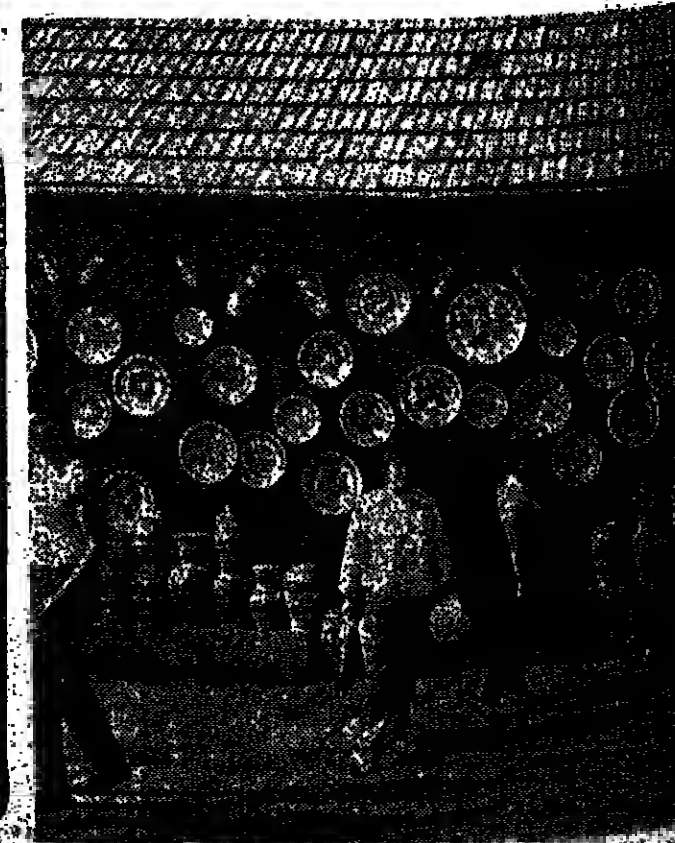
7 The ten-grade school is the oldest and, at the same time newest one in Corund. It dates back to 1723 but the present establishment was opened in 1971. Pupils may study here either in Romanian or in Magyar.

8 The gates of Corund's houses are usually made of sculptured wood. A characteristic of a vast geographical area, where gates are very frequent.



8

CORUND A COMMUNE IN THE EASTERN TRANSYLVANIAN PLATEAU A VILLAGE PREPARES ITS FUTURE



14

house in Corund. One of many two-story buildings. A house provided with all modern facilities. The revival of an ancient pottery — but mainly the strong motivation by the village's social and economic development in the last two decades. The main reason for the village's revival was the inhabitants' migration to cities. The village has disappeared. The people have moved into their houses. As a village population has grown again.

The houses of people of Corund are an example of the living standard of the village. Big two-story houses, some rooms for powerful families, and others for the poor. The houses offer the people a new life. A beautiful life, a life of respect for tradition.

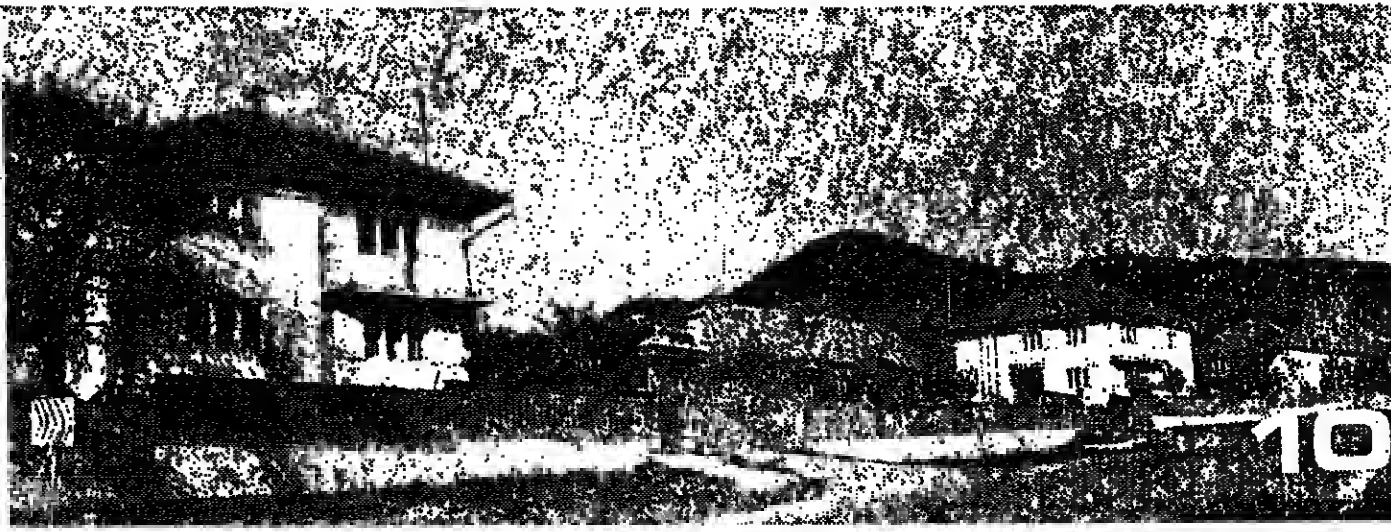
The family. Here where they were born, they live well, they have built a new house designed not only for today's life but also for the future ones. A beautiful life, a life of respect for tradition.



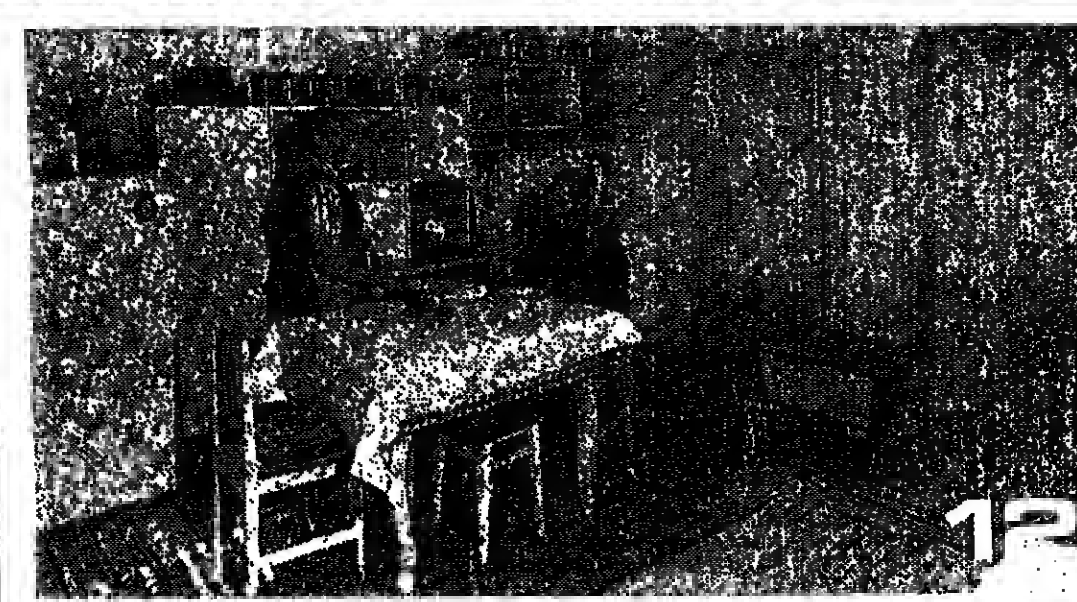
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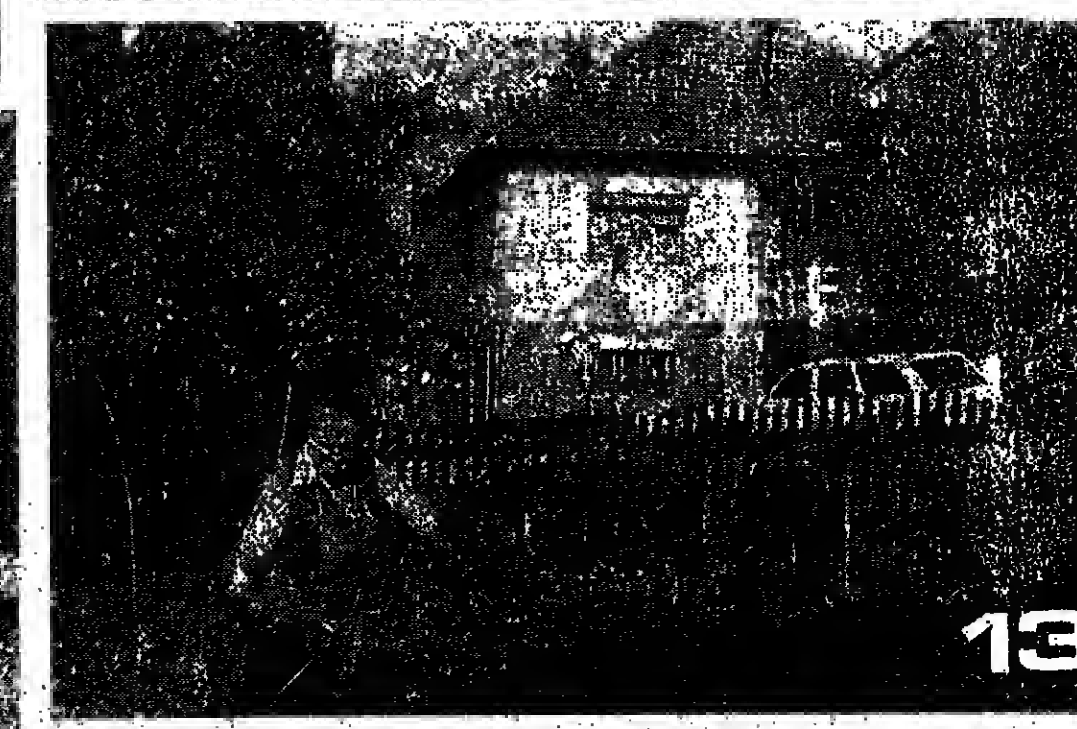
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12 A country kitchen is often bigger than one in a town apartment. Anyway, the kitchen used by the family of Ilie Mihai is equipped with all modern appliances making a housewife's job easier. Such kitchens are commonplace in this village of industrious people.

13 The vegetable garden is present near every house in Corund. It varies in size according to the owner's work especially. Even in the case of older people, like in our photo, the well tended small garden ensures almost all fresh fruit and vegetables needed by the family.

14 The pottery workshops are often visited by tourists, willing to take with them the souvenir of an authentic Corund pot. Because local craftsmen are among the most famous in Romania.

15 A discussion about the quality of the village's housing stock is thus classified: 80 per cent of the houses are in very good state (built in the last ten years) have water and sewer installations, 34 per cent are in a medium state and six per cent are in bad condition. The very need of construction could be seen in the village's social and economic development, exhibited at the municipal level. It was designed and made not in a pattern but as a general objective that followed the other characteristics of progress: peace, order, the authenticity of a Romanian community — important conditions are not made by limiting the people's will, but by asking and involving them, listening to their opinions, considering their wishes and dreams. What happened in Corund happened everywhere in Romania. The local community's development and development is understood as an ample, complex, long-term process, which does not end in a "working front" (a future generation). The future is not and must not be considered in haste, but is prepared in the working floor, in Corund.



15

G. O. TROVAYANU
Photo: M. ALAN

THE GAMES OF THE 24TH OLYMPIAD

In our last issue we informed you that the Romanian sportsmen won three medals during the first days of the Seoul Olympic Games, of which a gold through Sorin Babii in the pistol, 60 shots event and two silver medals through the women's gymnastics team (Daniela Silivas, Aurelia Dobre, Gabriela Potaras, Celestino Papo, Camelia Volnea and Eugenia Goloc) and swimmer Naomi Leng in the 400 metres medley. This rather modest start was fortunately invalidated during the ensuing week, when the Romanian sportsmen won another 18 medals, namely four golds, seven silvers and seven bronzes. In fact, in only two days, on Saturday and Sunday, the Romanians took 16 medals. The best performance was scored by Daniela Silivas.

On the seventh day of the Olympic Games, women's gymnastics was again the centre of attention. It was time for the women's individual overall gymnastics competition involving 30 gymnasts who scored the best marks in the compulsory and optional exercises. However, the main clash opposed Daniela Silivas to Elena Shustunova (the USSR). In the long run Daniela Silivas had to content herself with the silver medal, only 0.025 points behind the Soviet, an unprecedented difference between the first and the second place in the history of great competitions.

Last Sunday, Daniela Silivas took her revenge in the all-around final, by winning three golds and a bronze. To be more specific, gold in the uneven bars, beam and floor exercises and bronze for her vault performance. Commencing on her outstanding achievement under the title "Daniela's Golden Bunch", TASS noted, among others, that "Silivas proved extremely confident and highly skilful in her spectacular exercises". The Japanese Kyodo news agency reported that "Romanian gymnast Daniela Silivas, who moves like an elf, won three Olympic titles, while the winner of the individual overall title, Elena Shustunova was outshined this time, merely settling a silver and a bronze. On the uneven bars Daniela Silivas presented an extremely difficult exercise, winning the gold medal with a perfect score of 20.00. She was announcing a fascinating routine, especially performed on the beam and on the floor". In its turn the Spanish EFE news agency recorded that "Romanian Daniela Silivas dominated the women's all-around final in an impressive manner. In a single day this wonderful girl was crowned three times with the title of Olympic champion".

A couple of minutes after the conclusion of the contest, Daniela Silivas declared: "I am happy! Together with my colleagues I have succeeded in showing the world that the Romanian school of gymnastics was not just a passing phenomenon, but it has the power to create new generations of high class performers". It was only

ing that Daniela Silivas was another medal, this time a bronze, on the vault. In the same overall team event Gabriela Potaras won the silver medal. Potaras also won a bronze on the beam. Mention should be made of gymnast Marius Gherman's feat: a bronze medal on the horizontal bar.



On Saturday, the first round of rowing finals included seven of the 14 events. Romanians Olga Homaghi and Rodica Arba brilliantly met all expectations by winning the pair oars without coxswain by a large margin. They proved again their high class, after winning the world title last week. Homaghi and Arba led from the start to the end of the race, none of the contenders being able to threaten their position.

with three gold medals, one of silver and another one of bronze, which were added to the silver one won together with the women's team. The rowing crews had a remarkable presence, too, winning seven medals, the most brilliant one going to Rodica Arba and Olga Homaghi: gold for pair oars without coxswain. The Romanian women's athletic school won a silver medal through Paolo Ivan. The Romanians won other medals in men's gymnastics, swimming and weightlifting. When this issue goes to press the Olympic Games have entered the last lap. Romania's representatives still hold chances to snatch a few more medals, maybe golds. In the rowing, athletics and, why not, wrestling and boxing events.

Though in a last-minute formula because one of the crew and skip, the women's double scull crew of Veronica Coganu and Elisabeta Lipa managed to win the silver medal. Excellent too was the performance of the men's four oars with coxswain crew (Dimitrie Popescu, Ioan Sinep, Valeriu Robu, Vasile Tomotaga + Ladislau Lovrensch), who also finished second. Mention should be made that the cox, Lovrensch, won this Olympic medal at the age of 50.

After five consecutive victories in the great competitions of the year, Darius Dobrea and Bogdan Nistor failed to win the Olympic gold in the men's pair oars without coxswain. However, they took the silver medal, which is not so bad, taking into consideration that both of them are only 21 years old.

The women's four oars with coxswain crew (Mariora Trasca, Veronica Necula, Heria Anis, Dolia Balas + Ecaterina Onicea) passed as unobtainable this season before the Olympics. Unfortunately, their first test race happened to be the Olympic final, in which they had to settle for the bronze medal.

On Sunday another four Ro-



manian crews (the women's eight oars with coxswain, quadruple sculls and single sculls, as well as the men's pair oars with coxswain) raced among the pre-race favourites entered the final. Unfortunately only the first two fulfilled expectations by winning medals. The women's eight oars with coxswain (Dalia Balas, Mariora Trasca, Veronica Necula, Heria Anis, Adrians Nezon, Elisabeta Armasescu, Rodica Arba, Olga Homaghi and Ecaterina Onicea) who last year won the world title, came very close in winning the gold, but in the long run they had to settle for the silver.

In a fiery clash the women's quadruple scull (Anisoara Balas, Anisoara Minen, Veronica Coganu and Elisabeta Lipa) finished third. The Romanian men's coxed pair crew finished fourth, while our representati-

vo in the women's single sculls came fifth.

Romanian Paula Iva, a whistle who had a constantly good form this year took part in the 3,000 metres, after having won the second preliminary heat. She headed the field up to the second half of the last straight, with 50 metres left, when world champion Tatyana Samoilova of the Soviet Union went in first. The silver medal reward he endless hours of training, he thus scored in Seoul being 111 seconds inside her best.

After winning a silver medal in the 400 metres medley, Naomi Leng won a bronze in the 200 metres medley.

In the long run, the weightlifters managed to win a medal through Nelu Visu who took the bronze medal in the 105 kg class.



Daniela Silivas, winner of three gold medals (two gold, one bronze) in two photos: on the beam with a premiere flourish after her performance (top); Rodica Arba and Olga Homaghi (middle, right) won the gold for pair oars and silver for eight oars with coxswain. Seven other members of the Romanian Olympic rowing team won silver and bronze medals: Elisabeta Lipa and Veronica Necula (double and quadruple sculls), Mariora Trasca, Dolia Balas, Ecaterina Onicea, Ecaterina Onicea and eight oars with coxswain.

The Romanian boxer Daniel Dumitrescu (featherweight) reached the semi-final round of the tournament, securing himself at least the bronze medal. Whether this medal is to be considered a rare valuable one depends on his performance in the bout against South-Korean Lee Joo Hyon.

Upon the conclusion of this issue the Romanian canoeists and kayakers are getting in line for the semi-finals of the 1,000 metres event. All the three Romanian crews engaged in the 500-metre event have already won the right to take part in the final race.

Only 1.3 points less frustrated Sorin Babii of another medal. In the air pistol event he finished fourth, after having reached the second position during the first stage of the contest.

In the history of women's gymnastics only two women gymnasts have managed to score a perfect total of 10 points and that was the Olympic fifth: the Romanian, Nadia Comaneci, at Montreal in 1976 and Daniela Silivas at Seoul in 1988.



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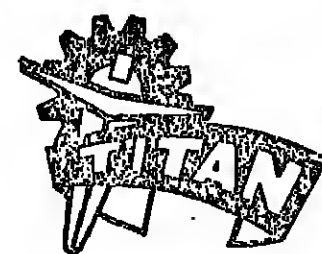
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The Machine Tool and Assembly Enterprise in Bucharest (IMUAB) was founded almost three decades ago, marking the starting point of an impetuous development in the field of machine-tool fabrication in Romania. From a development stage to another, the factory has continuously broadened its production capacity, improving without interruption its technoscientific manufacture means, shaping at the same time technicians, engineers and specialists with high training and vast experience. Thus the passage was possible from the production of small machine tools to that of heavy and very heavy machine tools and units, some of them unique. In this context were included, in IMUAB's flexible fabrication programme, the series of slideway grinders needed by priority projects in the power, oil, metallurgical, car and truck industries, and used in producing, in a special organizational outlook, parts for the construction of nuclear-electric plants. The continuous growth of functional and qualitative characteristics of machine tools and aggregates we produce directly contributed to finding a broad audience — under the TITAN trademark — on markets throughout the world. The Bucharest Machine Tool and Assembly Enterprise is considered the biggest works in the field in Romania, one of the biggest in Europe and even the world. In the following lines we tried to extract several, more conclusive, data from IMUAB's rich record:

A CONSTRUCTIONAL AND TECHNOLOGICAL DESIGN WORKSHOP WITH AN UNPARALLELED ACTIVITY. Our works box its own design sector of great mobility and can ensure in a record time the analysis and design of technological products and processes. The elaboration of technical fabrication know-how, the design and organization of technological fabrication lines, and ensures product quality. The efficiency of solutions elaborated is extensively followed to the stages of tests and experiments in the respective sections in order to bring possible improvements of designed parameters.

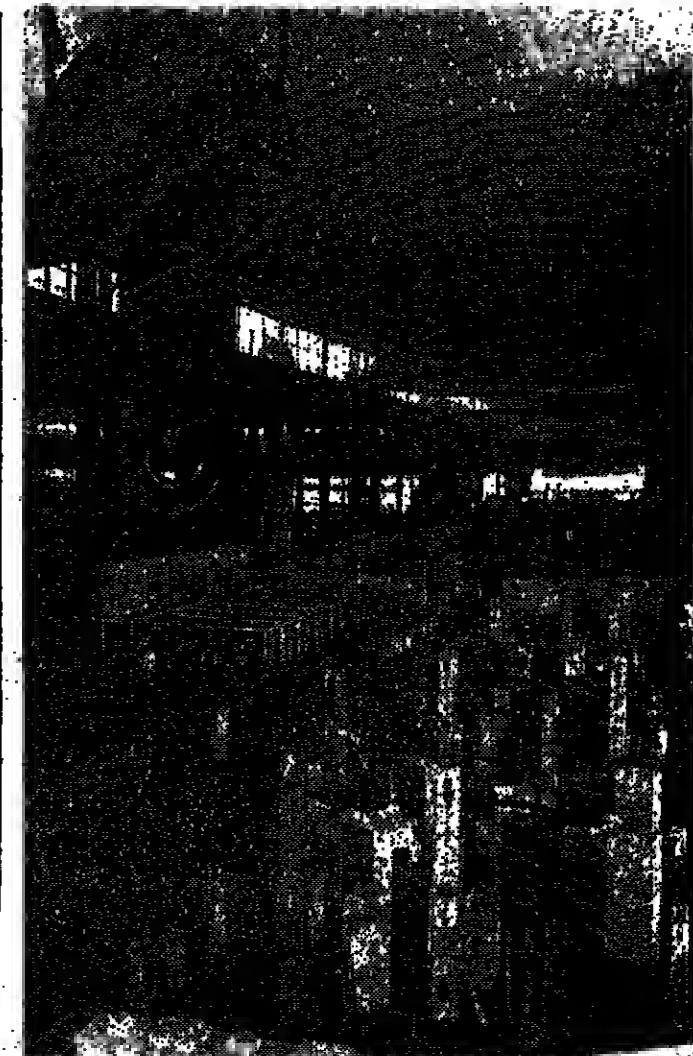
ULTRAMODERN, HIGHLY COMPLEX EQUIPMENT. Highly productive processing machines able to ensure highly competitive fabrication means are integrated in the technological process. Most of them are the fruit of the work of IMUAB's specialists, engineers and technicians: SC 85 CPAF 133 NC vertical lathe, AFP 180 boring and milling machine, RU 350-2 PE precision grinding machine, MGO 1300 jig borer, etc. The factory's equipment ensures an excellent quality of execution and of parts



and assemblies bearing the TITAN mark. Control mechanisms, hydrodynamic and hydrostatic bearings, ball pins, technical equipment, tools, and all technical means involved in the fabrication processes have a great PRECISION. One of the sections with a great share in the fabrication process of our factory, with a prevailing role in point of view of "precision" is that of THERMAL TREATMENTS. Equipped with installations at the highest level of world technology, this section contributes to IMUAB's solving the highest complex technological operations at the highest parameters. In this section too, the high robotization degree, a characteristic present in all sectors, makes a special contribution.

MODERN TECHNOLOGICAL PROCESSES. Among them there are: processing by welded parts and constructions by cutting, thermal treatment, metal plating, compilation and adaptation of hydrostatic and electronic control equipment, subassembly mounting and general mounting, painting, etc.

OVER 250 MOST COMPETITIVE TECHNOLOGIES. These are currently used or recently introduced technologies based on research and experiments taking into consideration the world's latest technoscientific solutions. Among frequently used technologies we mention: processing of structural parts with lengths varying between 1 and 15 m; processing of hydrostatic installations; processing and assembly of heavy reduction gears of vertical lathes; processing and assembly of ball pins up to 10 m long etc.



ing and assembly of ball pins up to 10 m long etc.

INTEROPERATIONAL TRANSPORT. ANOTHER FACTOR OF PRECISION AND OF RAPID FLOW ASSEMBLY. OVER SHORT TERMS. The millings of technological operations and the great length of complex machines imposed the use of adequate interoperational transport along factory sections favoring a rapid assembly in the best conditions.

ASSEMBLY AT IMUAB REPRESENTS A REAL SOURCE OF QUALITY AND RELIABILITY. For sub-

assembly and general mounting, our factory is equipped with test and control stands, special apparatus (control, test and control) made in-house at IMUAB, including test forms, for assembly, test and control. The reliability of the assembly is ensured by adequate planning, made in modern, automatic, installations which create special conditions. The factory attention paid to the quality of functions and the high reliability of the assembly is very adequately illustrated by the total assembly of some of them, even in extreme conditions.

REMEMBER: THE TITAN TRADE MARK MEANS QUALITY, PRECISION, RELIABILITY.



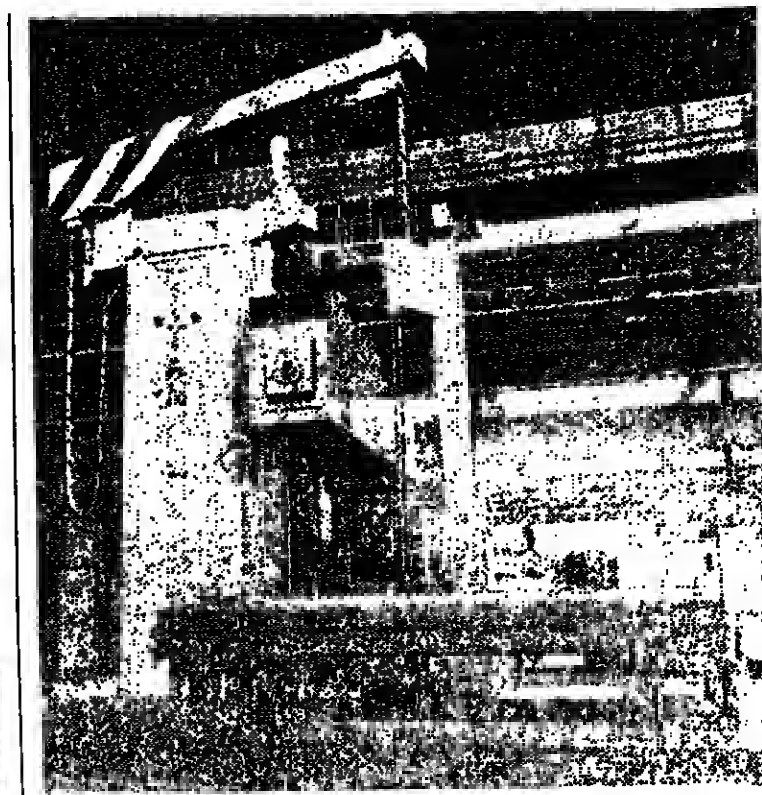
TITAN — YOU CAN SUBSTANTIALLY CONTRIBUTE TO YOUR ENTERPRISE'S SUCCESS BY USING THE MACHINE TOOLS AND ASSEMBLIES BEARING THIS EMBLEM

Thanks to its strong technoscientific and productive potential, IMUAB has an extremely flexible and diversified manufacturing programme which is based on thorough market research and the monitoring of world trends in machine tool and unit building. The products of our plant are characterized by QUALITY, ACCURACY and RELIABILITY, which make them highly competitive. The technoscientific and productive performance of our plant is followed with great interest in all parts of the world; as a result, our products have steadily and constantly penetrated the main markets of the world, rivaling those of firms that boast long-standing traditions in the field. At present, thanks to their notable performance, our machine tools and assemblies are in great demand with end users in more than 40 countries on all continents such as Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Czechoslovakia, People's China, England, France, the GDR, West Germany, India, Japan, Pakistan, Spain, the USA, Turkey, the USSR etc.

boring axis ranging from 18 mm to 200 mm, with numerical control or data display • slideway grinders (two types) with the width of the processing part ranging from 1,000 to 2,000 mm and the length reaching 5,000



mm • the centre of processing (two types) with the processing length of 130 up to 180 mm • longitudinal cutters with yokes (various types) with the width of table ranging from 1000 to 2000 mm • jig boring machines (three types) with the width of the table ranging between 500 and



1,500 mm • jig grinding machines (two types) with the width of the table ranging between 500 and 800 mm • external and internal spline grinding machines (three types) with a diameter of 150 mm and a length at up to 2,000 mm • crankshaft machines with a length of 500 mm • cam profile grinding machines (five types) with the length of the cam axis ranging between 500 and 1,500 mm • universal grinding machines (four types) with the diameter of the part of 500 mm up to 1,000 mm • penetrating grinding machines designed for the manufacture of parts needed by car-making industry • crankshaft cutting machines (two types) • joint service-cutting machines • gearboxes • flexible cells • transfer lines, etc.

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• IMUAB's highly trained and experienced specialists deliver you products on a turn-key basis as well as complex

technical assistance, train training for a current usage of machines to drivers of parts, to maintenance and even modernization operations on equipment supplied by other firms.

• The machine-tools and aggregates carrying the TITAN trademark are matchless in point of endurance and efficiency, providing maximum safety in exploitation, boasting multiple possibilities of exploitation, comfortable handling, unique accuracy under maximum pressures, maximum complexity of control during all exploitation cycles.

• IMUAB is ready to negotiate with leading companies or specialized firms with a view to conducting mutually rewarding agreements, for either the sale or manufacture of TITAN machine-tools and aggregates, according to a documentation made by the plant or provided by our partners, guaranteeing the execution of the most complex assimilation in the best possible conditions.

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This numerically controlled, digital-display spindle machine, is meant for working carboxen-type welded or cast parts of large size and weight. It can work on surfaces that are deep in the machine and boring shaft's possibility to move longitudinally. AFP 200-4 A (NC) can perform boring, milling, punching and tapping operations and is provided with a traversing stand, with the vertically sliding headstock on the right side of the standard. The slide is provided with three hydrostatic guides and counterweights. The speed-change box has three speed ranges. To avoid the headstock's accidental sliding, the latter is equipped with a counterweight electromagnet brake. With a view to ensuring high part machining accuracy, there are hydraulic systems

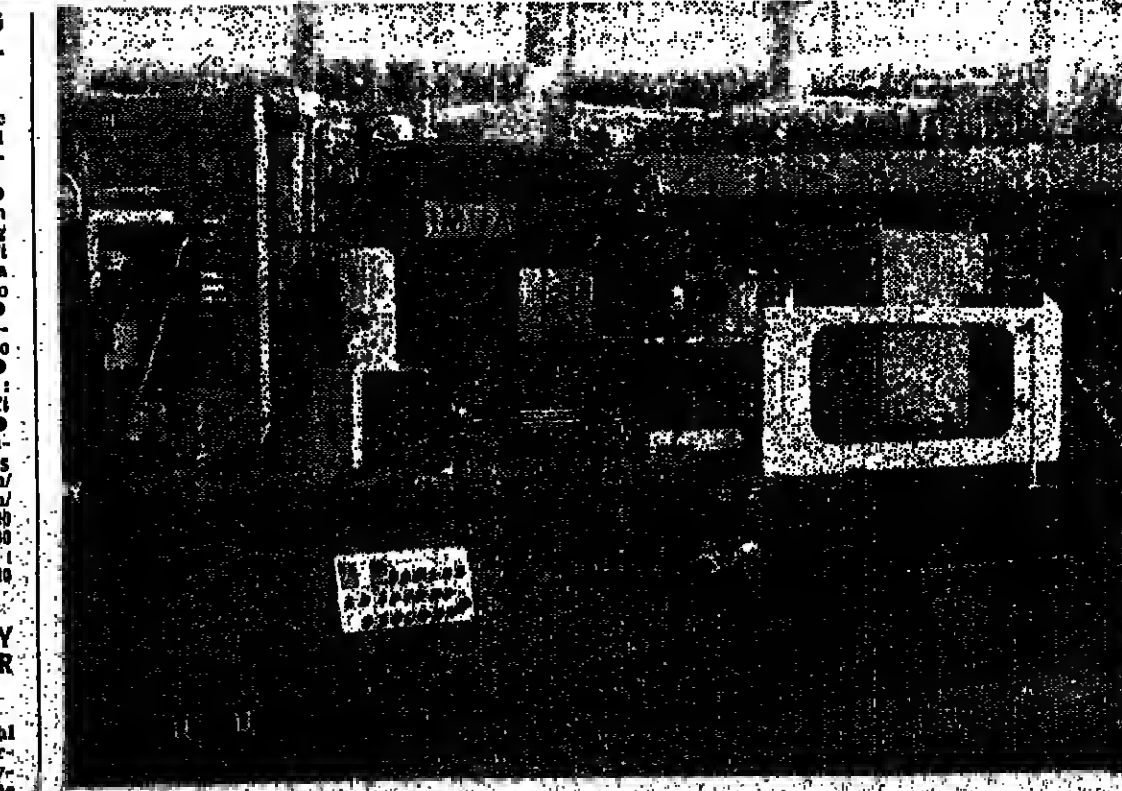
compensating the roll of the spindle and stockhead and equilibrating the centre of gravity of the stockhead.

TECHNICAL FEATURES • boring shaft diameter: 200 mm • coolant hole of the boring shaft: 150 X 50 • cutting shaft diameter: 230 mm • pinola section: 520 X 600 • spindle speed range: 2-800 rev/min • power of the main drive motor: 75 kW • stand stroke: AXIS A: maximum 6,000 mm • stockhead stroke: AXIS Y: 3,000-4,000 mm • boring shaft stroke: AXIS Z: 1-200 mm • pinola stroke: 1,500 mm • continuously controlled cutting feed: AXIS X: 1-8,000 mm/min; AXIS Y: 1-8,000 mm/min; AXIS Z: 1-4,000 mm/min • AXIS W: 1-1,500 mm/min • clearance: 100 mm (L X T X H) 15850 X 5200 X 2500 mm • machine weight: 100 t.

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